The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1867. NUMBER 17.

EUROPE.

New Postal Treaty Between the United States and Prussia.

Report of the Royal Commission on Ritu

King William Invites Napoleon to Visit Prussia.

The Cretan Question.

Course of the United States Highly Commended by a Russian Journal.

Clipper Ship Race Between China and England.

&c., &c., &c.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Prussia.

NEW POSTAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 13—Sunday.

The negotiations pending for the past two weeks between Mr. Kasson on the part of the United States, and the Prussian Government, relative to postal treaty between the two countries, are completed, and an arrangement, having for its object the reduction of the ocean postage rates, inaugurating an open mail between the two countries completed with Great Britain, was interchangeably signed, but the time when it goes into effect is not made public. Among the features of the new treaty are the reduction of postage fully one-third when the mails are despatched between the United States and any of the German ports direct, and a reduction of half when the mails are carried by way of Great Britain.

NAPOLEON INVITED TO VISIT KING GERMANY.

PARIS, Sept. 14.

The King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor and Empress of the French inviting them to meet him and other sovereigns of the North German Confederation during the autumn manœuvres to be designated.

Russia.

THE CRETAN QUESTION—COURSE OF THE UNITED STATES HIGHLY COMMENDED BY THE RUSSIAN GAZETTE.

MOSCOW, Sept. 13.

The *Gazette*, in a leading article, pays a high tribute to the United States for its course on the Cretan question, and especially commends the address of Congress, and regards the example of America as the beginning of a more healthy condition of affairs in Europe.

Great Britain.

THE DONCASTER RACES.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Doncaster races have ended. The Nursery Stakes, valued at £300, was won by Welton. Hermit was winner of the £20 cup race, and Peculiar of the Don stakes, valued at £500.

CRETAN AFFAIRS.

The most important news we have from Athens to-day, is, that the Turkish fleet has left Candia, with the exception of two ships, which remain to cover the Turkish troops while they embark and join the fleet. Admiral Comnenos's squadron has left Candia for Piræus.

Advices from Monday state that the Turkish fleet, consisting of the Admiralty steamer, 12 frigates and corvettes, and 10 transports, had left Candia, with the Turkish troops on board.

ARMISTICE.

Advices from Athens, dated Sept. 12, state that the armistice of the Archipelago expired at midnight on the 11th inst., and that the Turkish fleet would then commence operations against the insurgents. It is said that the Turkish troops will transport, in the neighborhood of Candia, 15,000 soldiers.

ATHENIAN REPUBLICANISM.

The Athenian Republican Association has issued a manifesto, in which it declares that the Cretan question is only a pretext for the Greek Government to carry out its own ambitious designs. The manifesto declares that the Greek Government has no right to interfere in the affairs of Crete, and that the Cretans have a right to govern themselves.

ATHENS, Sept. 14.

Count Clothos, Von Transchenberg, an eminent scholar, the author of a history of Athens, &c., has been appointed Minister to Washington, vice Count Wyndbrack.

Egypt.

ARREST OF INSURGENT PASHAS.

A despatch from Alexandria says that the arrests of the insurgent Pashas, Vizopoo of Kerge, and Ismail, from the visit to Western Europe, and who are returning, is also noted.

BY MAIL.

England.

The Commissioners upon the Rivers Pollution Commission have arrived from Edinburgh, and will proceed to Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Sheffield, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Reading, Windsor, Kingston, Guildford, Croydon, Dartford, Maidstone, Canterbury, Ashford, Hastings, Lewes, Brighton, Chichester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, Bath, Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Chester, Liverpool, Preston, Lancaster, Carlisle, Newcastle, Durham, Darlington, Stockton, Middlesborough, Whitby, Scarborough, Hull, Lincoln, Peterborough, Cambridge, Ely, Norwich, Yarmouth, Ipswich, Colchester, Harwich, Chelmsford, Maldon, Southend, Gravesend, Rochester, Sittingbourne, Faversham, Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, Dover, Folkestone, Hythe, Romney, Rye, Eastbourne, Newhaven, Worthing, Arundel

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1860.

TERMS:

The Court House Square.

When there is anything to be done in a republican government, which is right in itself, and which nine-tenths of the people desire to have done, there will always be found a way to do it. Nine-tenths of the people of Cook County (supposing them to be persons of sense to prefer and business capacity) desire that the public buildings on the square, Chicago, erected on Court Yard, for nothing, where the ground may be having non-rent. The remaining one-tenth, to interest opposed dents of the city, State, and cannot find to such use of it should not be so much as heard in a part of the canal used. The, to the State by the United Statute, Government in the year 1827. It States deed, with other lands, by the State was County of Cook, on the 16th of May, 1831, to aid said county in the erection of public buildings. The deed was made to the County Commissioners and their successors in office, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of February 15, 1831, which reads as follows:

"That there shall be granted by this State, to the County Commissioners of Cook County, and their successors in office, for the use of said county, all the right and title of this State to the lots in the town plat of the canal lands at the head of the Chicago river, to give a quality of lots in said survey, not to exceed ten in number, as the site of the public buildings, for which donation the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to execute a deed."

There was nothing in this law which contemplated that the land should be sold by the county exclusively. In the absence of any other authority competent to take charge of the trust, it was natural and proper that the Governor of the State should execute the deed to the County Commissioners, in plain intent of the law was that the lots so donated should be sold, and the proceeds applied to the erection of public buildings. All the lots except block 39, constituting the present Court House square, were sold, and the proceeds applied to the purposes specified in the terms of the grant.

On the 14th of February, 1851, the Legislature passed an act which reads as follows:

"That block number thirty-nine, in the original town of Chicago, be, and the same is hereby declared a public square, and shall be known as the Court House square."

Sec. 2. The Board of Supervisors and all other county authorities of the County of Cook are hereby prohibited from selling or disposing of said block thirty-nine, or any part thereof, and the same shall forever hereafter be considered as to prevent the location of county buildings on said block thirty-nine."

Whether the State had a right to resume control of block 39, so nate after the terms of the original grant, may be an open question; but, supposing it had such right, it is clear that in declaring it to be a "public common" the Legislature placed under the jurisdiction of Article XI. of the State Constitution, relating to commons, which declares that such grounds may be disposed of as the majority of the qualified electors interested therein may determine, whenever in the way we look at the matter, the right of the people to the square is fully the city from the square is of the city. The city owns and has the disposal of two-fifths of the buildings on the square. Now is it to the attempt to drive it policy would perhaps have to determine the title to the property, and the rights of the parties, judicially, perhaps it would be the part of Corporations to reconsider their action. To exclude the city from the square is practically to deprive the taxpayers of a million dollars' worth of their own property for which they have immediate and pressing need. And for what purpose? Merely to gratify the vanity of a few Supervisors whose constituents care not a button what use is made of the ground so long as the county offices are properly accommodated. The people can not afford to pay so large a price for so impalpable and visionary a consideration.

We trust that the Common Council will refuse to be bullied out of the square, and that they will also lend a deaf ear to the clamor of interested parties who may have real estate speculations to be served at the public expense by the erection of the new city buildings in inconvenient, out-of-the-way places.

The Indian Report.

In 1865 Congress appointed a joint committee to inquire into the condition of the Indian tribes and their treatment by the civil and military authorities of the United States. The committee made a voluminous report last January, which has recently been printed. It fills a volume of 520 pages. The record here made up will pass into history, and it will not be creditable either to the honor or the justice of the white race. It relates principally to the tribes nearest the white settlements, with whom we are at peace. All the accounts which we have in this volume, and which we obtain from other sources, concur in showing that the condition of the wild tribes is better than that of those who have been brought into close relations with the whites. No one can read this report without observing the depravity and dishonesty which have marked the dealings of Government agents with the Indians. The more villainized confiding the fatherless, the more has been their treatment. This has not been the fault of any one of the administrations now in power. The nation has upon the Government. Merely, but the public wasted money intercepted, and has gone to enrich a herd of middle men who stand between the United States and the Indians. With the most of these tribes we have treaty stipulations which require the payment of certain sums of money, the delivery of certain amounts of clothing, and provisions. We have agreements to furnish them agricultural and mechanical implements and for their crops, seeds, buildings and teachers. To execute these obligations we have an agent at each post and an interpreter. The agent grants patronage to nine out of ten applicants without a thought of consideration for the public service. The interpreter is in nine cases out of ten a half-breed, the creature and tool of the agent. He receives such portions of the money or goods as the agent may deign to give him, and the whole of which he sells goods to the Indians at his own prices. These tribes are, in all essentials, like cattle upon a thousand hills. They are the property of the agent and interpreter, who fatten upon the annuities. The Indians are simply the instruments of cheating, except when they are the victims of open robbery. The agent receives visitors; they get up Indian exhibitions, have Black Crook dances, and send off the women and girls, just as they sell their goods, to those who buy them. The Indians, by these debasing practices, get a little money, which finds it way to the seller for his furs, which there is too much reason to believe, often finds him, the Indian among them. No one can read of these people, having the flesh of horses, wolves, dogs, and other animals, dying of disease, without bread, or grain, the children perishing from want, and want aggravating all the forms of disease which pervade the race, without feeling that there is a responsibility upon the nation which they can not be avoided. These facts are reported for the first time upon looking at the papers in September, this Mackenzie and his followers will be found leading the hosts of the party they opposed in July, and the other men of the same name may be found-the top in August. "eternal principles" which in July they denounced as destructive of British institutions. As any person can be a candidate at any place in the Democracy, it frequently happens during an election that four or five of the Mackenzie or Browne are candidates in as many different districts; and as the main object of holding elections is to provide places for those people, the elections are kept open for a month or two, in order that those defeated at one place may get in at another.

There seems to be no lack of money at these elections. Taking the newspaper stories as true, the ministry have expended on an average ten thousand dollars of the public money to elect each one of their followers; while the other party has expended nearly as much amount in getting their votes.

We have read many of the speeches delivered by the excited advocates of both parties, and beyond the general charge of official corruption and personal misconduct of the opposing parties we have failed to discover any political difference between the candidates except that some of them can show that they have changed sides oftener than others. Among the members elect are several who are known as "Americans," by which we understand they have left the United States and become naturalized Canadians. This is the most promising feature in Canadian politics. What Canada and all British America wants is Americanizing. If American enterprise had control of the St. Lawrence River and the provinces on the sea coast, British America would soon be a very hive of progressive thrift. New Brunswick is more inviting than Maine. The British provinces, with their sea coast, and harbors, their navigable rivers and their natural advantages, offer greater inducements to emigrants than the plains of Nebraska or the valleys of the Rocky Mountains; but so long as the emigrant from other lands sees the flag of a monarchy, and hears the public men disparaging as to their capacity to be made knighthood, and political parties outswearing one another in loyalty to a distant crown—he will give that country a wide berth, and prefer to find a home in the land of the Indian and the buffalo.

The Revival in Business.

There are gratifying evidences of a general revival and activity in business, with the single exception of the wholesale trade. In the spring, the prospect of a large amount of building was temporarily destroyed by the eight-hour fanaticism. Many buildings then contemplated, and especially those of the larger kind, were postponed for another year. After some months of weary contest, the good sense of the workmen returned, and during the last six or seven weeks building has progressed to an extent surprising even in Chicago. There is an abundance of labor now for mechanics and workmen of all kinds. In every part of the city the work of building is going on. Entire blocks of the boundless "prairie" are being covered with dwellings. Owners of vacant lots in all parts of the city are improving them with dwellings, and every available site of business, whether a warehouse or a retail establishment is to be had, is occupied. In the central part of the city many old wooden structures that have hitherto bid defiance to the most excited seasons of activity, have lately tucked up their garments and disappeared, to place in stately structures. The advent of the new crop has had a reviving influence upon trade. The manufacturing establishments, having worked off their old stock, are busily at work to fill the work they can do, employing more men than they have ever had before, and filling orders largely in excess of former years.

Last spring, owing to the general suspension of industrial labor consequent upon strikes, there were many thousands of workmen who went elsewhere to find employment, There, or settled in other places, have all returned, so that there has been no want of workmen. On the contrary, we think the number has been somewhat increased. The apprehension of a visit from the cholera and the offer early in the season of sending many hundreds of families to country villages and rural neighborhoods. These are now returning to their homes. The hotels are filled, boarding-houses of all grades are filling up, and thousands of families who have given up their dwellings in May, are now in search of new residences. We suppose that it will be a rare case that any one of the new dwelling-houses erected and completed this year, can not find a tenant the day it is ready for occupancy.

Chicago is now clothed in her business dress; her railway trains and her fleets are arriving and departing crowded with the rich products of the earth; the hand of labor is every where busy; paved streets are rapidly extending, and miles of new sewerage will be laid this year; business blocks of the most substantial character are rising rapidly; and new dwellings are going up in all parts of the city. The only drawback to this general prosperity is the comparative dulness in the wholesale trade. This, we believe, will be but temporary: it grows out of a determination on the part of country merchants to do a safe business, which, on the whole, is perhaps not an evil.

Montana Territory has gone "Democratic" by a considerable majority, electing as Delegate to Congress James M. Cavanaugh (Cop.) in place of Samuel McLean (Cop.), opponent. The election was fought over the great fraction against Radicalism." But last year and the year before last Montana went "Democratic" by large majorities. The people, therefore, are mindful of material that "goes Democratic." Montana was largely settled by rebels from the forces of Clash, Jackson, "Pap" Price, and the guerrilla bands of Jake Thompson. Many of the inhabitants are Missouri border ruffians. Large numbers of deserters, bounty jumpers and draft snakes escaped from Iowa, and other Western States who, also, made their way to the Rocky Mountains. There is no end to the old disloyal characters, reinforced by highway robbers and blacklegs, who compose the material which forms the Democratic majority in Montana. We have no doubt that the Democratic party of Montana will be found as true to the Confederate cause as the Democratic party of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, or South Carolina. The Democratic party is a unit in all the States where it has been bullied back into opposition to equal suffrage. On Monday morning at the head of its editorial columns, in bold type, was the following declaration in regard to ratifying the amendment to the State Constitution:

ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, GIVING NEGROES THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND HOLD OFFICE.

"YES."

The Nashy Democrats were furious at this declaration of fealty to the "going body" on them of the old pro-rebel organ. For twenty-four hours their tribulation lasted, and was only relieved by the appearance of Tuesday's *Statesman*, which had in the tallest of types:

ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, GIVING NEGROES THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND HOLD OFFICE.

"NO."

At a Democratic meeting at Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, on the 8th inst., one of the speakers who followed Vallandigham, read what purported to be a letter written by Abraham Lincoln in 1841. His abolition principles, he confessed, had brought upon him the infliction of eternal damnation, and he warned his friends to abjure his heresies that they might escape his fate. The reading of this ribald and blasphemous effusion was received with great glee by the assembled Copperheads.

The Philadelphia *North American*, is in favor of renewing the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada on some satisfactory basis. It says:

"Now that the northern territory is to come on next month, it is time to consider what steps are being more than ever necessary. Nothing can be done, there seems to be a disposition to postpone the matter to the end of the session. There will be no time enough to discuss it then, and the result will be that the treaty will expire without any renewal. Such a result would be a misfortune to the country, and to the business of the Philadelphia merchants especially. We have already had with the North-West, and it is desirable that we should have all

Observations in the Hub.

The Apple Tree—A Canadian View of New England—Meditation on Mullen.

Mrs. Gid: Her Antecedents and Ambitions.

Mrs. Langtry and the Great Organ.

BOSTONIAN, Mass., September 1, 1882.—To the Chicago Tribune:

I have been in the quietest shade of the apple tree, the whitest of the blossoms, and the most delightful company of my own thoughts for a week past, but the pride of the Hub is still agitated for the most trivial reasons, and the excitement is almost as intense as it was before the departure of Mrs. Langtry. Roxbury has always maintained a rivalry with Boston, and the old-fashioned town, which was a village in the two cities, she will gain her full share of attention. Roxbury is, and in all respects, save in patient, has always been on a par with its wealthy neighbor. But of late years the modern improvement somewhat, and to-day Boston can show a larger district in its range of fine residences after New York, and she is worthy the position she occupies in the narrow streets, her shoppings and her narrow local prejudices and attachments, she has always been true to the original principles of liberty, humanity and progress. Her merchants are enterprising, far-sighted and liberal. Her scholarship is an intellectual aristocracy. Her schools are the best in the land. Her culture is broad, refined and unaffected, and she keeps up with the times. The actor or singer who can pass the ordeal of the criticism of a Boston audience need have no fears for his or her success in any part of the country. In society respects there is a closer bond of sympathy between Boston and Chicago than between New York and Chicago, but in no respect closer than in the radical outreaching of their sons in the great march of human progress.

In my next I shall have something to say to you in regard to some of the works of art now on exhibition in Boston.

PERSONNE PICKLE.

LONG ENGAGEMENTS.

BY ANNIE LEONARD.

A young lady who is dependent upon dress and superficial accomplishments to win a husband must beware of a long engagement. She must marry before the admirer can learn that pink eyelashes and grow weary of their sameness.

He must not become sufficiently intimate to learn that her face has ever any expression but the most charming one, or her voice an intonation less musical or shrewish.

He must never be permitted before marriage to spend enough time with her to have formed upon him the appalling conviction that conversation is a failure, and that she is not capable of interesting him intellectually.

To "marry well," as the world phrases it, she must marry before the sparkle of youth fades from her eye, and the freshness from her cheek. Long before she is considered to have lived long enough to be "beautiful and sensible," many while her physical attractions are at their zenith, for as these are all she is necessary that *Nonsense* be secured before they become gray.

Never mind that in a decade they will be decayed. Nobody cares how dissatisfied a husband is. No matter if he does sigh with regret and reflection of what "might have been;" he will have the millinery bills to pay and the establishment to keep and the children to rear.

No matter about his intellectual nature's being starved. He married a graceful form, a pair of bright eyes, and rosy cheeks, and as they were not marked, "*sic semper*," he had no right to suppose that they would be, and when Time sends their beauty by he has no right to complain or to expect a kindred mind of intellect for which he made no provision. A man whose potato crop is a failure could, with as much reason, expect to find a silver mine under it because that was his only soil as a compensation for "small potatoes."

Or perhaps *Monsieur* marries young and innocence with a view of cultivating my lady's intellect, "forming her mind," and making her a woman after his own heart, only David Copperfield.

Confident of his ability, he deems it unnecessary to consider the quality and quantity of mind with which he has to deal.

The temperament, inherent impulses, and various other matters of importance, he fails to take into consideration. He selects a well-meaning, tractable-appearing young person, and endeavors to mould her according to his idea of correct womanhood.

She has as yet given no evidence of any decided character; she is negative, and therefore entirely subject to his control, and susceptible to whatever impression he may choose to make.

The experiment is about as sensible as if he were to put his hand into a covered basket of mixed seed, and select at random whatever he hand should fall upon.

The seed may be planted and tended with ever so much care, and, by cultivation, become the finest of its kind, yet *the kind is* not to be relied upon. If a flower is dissatisfied that his neighbor, with half the care, has better fruit, he must consider that cultivation, though much, is not everything, consequently transmitted qualities are not to be wholly ignored.

There are those who prefer purchasing the fruit that has arrived at perfection, even though they did not plant the tree and nurse the spot where the fruit should grow.

There are others to whose experience such them prefer the work of their own hands, and take the chances of mismanagement or neglect or circumstances, and when the result is unsatisfactory they declare marriage to be a lottery.

And yet, young man, if you have no aspirations above a competency and creature comforts, you must by no means risk a long engagement. You must not wait for the girl's intellect to expand until she becomes a *deliciosa* and a critic.

Marry her while she is romantic and silly, and loves you because she always loves somebody, and are so interesting in their diamond engagement ring.

Marry her before she is old enough to know that your genial, generous manner is only a superficial coating of animal life that can no more be relied upon than the direction of the wind when it changes every hour.

Marry her while she believes matrimony to be the consummation of human happiness.

Marry her before she can have judgment enough to know what she requires in a husband, and how you differ from the requirement.

No matter if she does realize the deficiency after marriage; she will have its Reception and take care of the children till the same.

It is no concern of yours how she feels, so that the house is tidy and your comfort duly considered.

By all means think of these things, cheaply organized young men, and marry before the girl realizes any intellectual needs.

Then you may spend hours in her presence amusing yourself with tobacco or newspaper, or anything your Royal Highness fancies; no intonation can annoy or shock her.

If she will insanely be married, and must endure what she cannot cure.

This advice is *for a certain class*—short engagements by all means; but for you—you who are looking for congeniality, companionship and gentle sympathy, you who have placed in the rear the wrinkled faces, and gray hair of the years after-change years. They will take care of themselves. Those half-mile on the road, and if you are wise enough to see the old gray-headed lover on the rear platform of the street car times with the engineer on the locomotive of what "might have been;" he will have the millinery bills to pay and the establishment to keep and the children to rear.

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1967.

THE CITY.

PASTORAL.—Rev. Nelson Millard, who has been supplying the pulpit of the Olivet Presbyterian Church for the past few months, has been so invited by a unanimous vote of the congregation as to accept the pastor of the church at a salary of $4,000 per annum.

PRESENTATION.—At a meeting of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, held recently, Mr. Stephen Grady, late President of the Society, was presented with a handsome gold headed cane by the members, as appreciation of his services in managing the Society into its organization.

PRAIRIE.—Clark Cantlen, of Quincy, Illinois, is daily forwarding to Chicago large quantities of the choicest peaches that have yet appeared in our markets. The region about Quincy is justly celebrated for its crop of peaches, and those who have purchased some of their number from the parties will be pleased to know from Mr. Cantlen that the supply is by no means exhausted.

THE TRUSTEES of the Northwestern Presbyterian Theological Seminary, of this city, are making efforts to secure the services of Professor McCoy, at the Open House, to give instruction in the scientific development of the organs of the voice to the students of that institution. One of the prominent members of this Board has visited the class, which is being formed exclusively of pastors of our city churches.

MISSOURI WINE.—The American Wine Company, whose headquarters are at 319 Olive street, St. Louis, are prepared to furnish a very superior quality of wine of Missouri manufacture. These wines, according to the Tycoon, have been highly received by those in this section from the jury of the Imperial Commission at the Paris Exhibition, and they are rapidly growing in favor throughout that country, and there will soon be a great demand for them.

NEW DEVINE HALL.—Mr. J. H. Burtis, confectioner, No. 129 State street, has opened a first-class dining hall in connection with his candy manufactory, for the accommodation of day boarders. Particular attention will be devoted to this department, and boarders will be served with the viands served up in the best style. Mr. Burtis, who is a practical confectioner, has had many applications for a good boarding house will do well to call at his new hall.

A RELIGIOUS ENTERPRISE.—Among the many enterprises of real merit in Chicago, there are some more worthy of special attention than the new Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Madison and State streets. They have to do it in original proportion, in the best markets, from which to select the material for the building, and the most unanimous patronage. The superiority of their goods is already known to the public, and they are constantly the best men and coolies are supplied by them at the lowest prices.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. M. W. Lester of No. 52 LaSalle street, is entitled to the merit of the discovery how to burn soft coal without smoke, by having incorporated Hunt's patent smoke burner in his celebrated hot-air furnaces. Any one who has seen the soft coal without the smoke and soot which has always been the great objection to its use, will appreciate the value of the invention. See the advertisement of Mr. Lester on the first page.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The fourteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Good Templars will open on Tuesday, September 17, at Decatur. Arrangements have been made with the Chicago & Burlington & Quincy Railroad to carry delegates for one and a quarter fare for the round trip from the district. On the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad one fare will be charged, and a proper certificate will be given by the agent, which will entitle the holder to return for one-fifth fare. Eight hundred delegates are expected to be present.

REAL ESTATE FIRM.—On Tuesday we shall publish the advertisement of a new real estate firm in this city, consisting of Messrs. Thomas J. Hibbard, Edmund Rice and Joseph B. Chandler. The two first named are well known in this community as upright and fair dealers, and the addition of the latter gentleman to the firm adds to the strength of the establishment very largely. The firm will be very highly recommended as a safer one to deal with. They will constitute a valuable addition to the list of reliable firms which already do a large business. They merit a liberal patronage, and we have no doubt they will receive it.

IMPROVED BOOT BLOCK FASTENER.—Mr. H. G. Goodrich exhibits at his store, No. 10 Randolph square, an ingenious improvement in the wooden block pavement, consisting of great value. It consists of connecting the blocks together at the bottom, by the aid of a "T" iron inserted in a groove cut in the blocks, and a "cap" of iron for a floor or depression, such as appears may occur where the blocks are laid. The "T" iron is placed between them, as in the old method, to the depth of the groove, and the groove and cap are then filled with tar and sand, which penetrates the joints of the iron and makes a solid mass.

CITY LOTS & ACREAGE.—Those having money to invest, or wishing to secure sites for residences, are reminded of the auction sale of forty-eight splendid lots on Ogden avenue, Jefferson and Prairie avenues, advertised by William A. Butters & Co., to take place at their rooms, No. 44 Randolph street, at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning next. This property is in a very desirable neighborhood, and is within a short distance of the business portion of the city, and cannot fail to increase in value. From present appearances, purchasers here will pay from 10 to 15 per cent annually.

THE VESTA.—In a local item published in these columns on Saturday morning it was stated that Mr. Jacob Vesta, a member of the Hulligan's Brigade, and a confirmed Radical in political sentiments, had a warm discussion with Patrick Barry, a Democrat, and that the controversy on matters was settled by a pugilistic encounter in which Horse was severely "used" Mr. Vesta and Barry receive a notice, from Mr. Vesta, that the facts of the case were not correctly stated, the contents of the item, and that Mr. Vesta was not the aggressor in the affair, but was assaulted by Barry, who was backed up by the presence of Mr. McDonald. Of the Kansas-Nebraska Democracy, and who paid the fine of both at the Police Court.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Gabriel Campbell, of this city, has received an appointment to a chair in the State University of Missouri. Mr. Campbell is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and holds there a position as Professor of Latin, in the school of character and promise. He has been in this city for the past year, pursuing a course of study at theology, in the Chicago Theological Seminary, of which institution he is also a graduate. During his residence here he has made a deep work on the German language, which has not with much labor.

The State University, at St. Anthony, Minnesota, is to be opened on the 1st of October next. Legislature, and the latter body have been unanimistic in its support. It is a noble institution, and is modelled mainly on the plan of Michigan University.

THE CHICAGO DARWIN ACADEMY.—The friends and patrons of this institution will be pleased to hear of the arrival from the East of Professor J. E. Martine, who will open the Academy on the 23d of the present month. The dancing hall and reception room have been tastefully and elegantly refitted and refurnished, and the building is in a condition second to none in the city now in style or finish. The lovers of the art will find it as well as those desiring to study the first principles, will find it the best place in the city. Professor Martine at his rooms, corner Clark and Monroe streets, where circulars can be had, and where a thorough instruction will be given in a fashionable and elaborate manner. Ladies will be waited on by private classes and special lessons.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—Messrs. Brown & Mathers, Nos. 84 and 86 State street, Sherman House Block, have opened a splendid stock of furnishing goods, comprising almost every thing in that line. Among these may be mentioned shirts of all kinds, scarfs, ties, collars, &c. Those in want of anything in the line of gentlemen's wear, and of the best quality, should call at the above store. Messrs. Brown & Mathers are also agents for the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, which is the best in the market.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. M. W. Lester of No. 52 LaSalle street, is entitled to the merit of the discovery how to burn soft coal without smoke, by having incorporated Hunt's patent smoke burner in his celebrated hot-air furnaces. Any one who has seen the soft coal without the smoke and soot which has always been the great objection to its use, will appreciate the value of the invention. See the advertisement of Mr. Lester on the first page.

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THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Reports of Committees—Preparations.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern Soldiers' Fair was held in Crosby's Music Hall on Saturday morning, Judge J. S. Bradwell presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Corresponding Secretary, General J. E. Stuyvesant.

Colonel Isaac Rutabasser announced, through the Secretary, that the committee of the Chicago Hebrews, or Fetes Committee, were at work in addition to himself, of Dr. John Allen, Dilmar Heidecker, Frederick Boor, Ludwig Haas, and Jacob Langsdorf.

Bernard O. F. Mann reported progress on the part of the Methodist discontent, and stated that at the next meeting he would be able to stand definitely by what they would do. He said a general meeting of the Scandinavian people would be held this week for the purpose of taking action.

General Sheridan announced that the chairman of the committee on solicitating, he had expended $30 for advertising. The action of the committee was approved.

General Wallace inquired why the address, adopted at the inception of this enterprise, had not been published so that the public and all asked to contribute should know the plan of the work.

General Smith, of the Publication Committee, stated that, having lately been added to that committee, he did not feel competent, but he had this matter in charge. He thought that the address of Rev. Mr. Collyer, which was delivered some three or four weeks ago, ought to have been published.

Colonel Wallace replied that the address would be published, and also in the German language. He would also have four Protestant German churches in the city, and he thought that if they would join heartily in the work.

The Chairman stated that it was expected that the Chairmen appointed for each church, occupation or district of the country would appoint the sub-committees and commence the canvass at once. He understood that the ladies of Evanston were already organized for the work, and that the ladies of Hyde Park would be very successful.

T. B. Bryan, of the Committee on Police, announced that he had appointed, as the remainder of the committee, Messrs. Wilson, Sherman, Hoyne, W. W. Kimball, Captain F. Sherman, Captain M. C. Hedges and Lieutenant Colonel Mann. He also stated that he had sold twenty-two tickets for the picnic, reserving twenty-two dollars therefor. The chair announced that Mrs. Dyas, of the Trinity Church committee, had sold $4 worth of tickets.

Mr. Brunswick reported that the billiard tournament would be held next week, and that he hoped to be able to pay over the committee $1,500 as the proceeds of it.

Major Hayden stated that there were some 175 members of bands of music in the city, and he thought that they should be solicited especially for them. He understood that the Metchinsky Band would be willing to aid the work.

Mr. Newton, of the Chicago Musicians' Union, stated that that organization would cheerfully assist, and that they would give his services gratuitously.

After discussion, it was decided that it was not proper to appoint a separate committee, Mr. Haines being already busy, and appointed chairman of the committee of the Managers' Union, to which the bands belonged.

On motion of Colonel Shafferth it was voted that the committee be instructed that no liquor be sold on the grounds, and that the Secretary be instructed to notify the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Lincoln Park that the use of the grounds was granted.

General Rauen thought that the fair had better be held in the Exposition Building, instead of Crosby's Music Hall, and that the Secretary be instructed to the Soldiers' Fund.

Major Hayden thought that preparations should be made for an immense fair, and that the Opera House, the Chicago Hall, the Exposition Building, and both rinks should be engaged for it.

The Chair thought that it was rather an expensive undertakings, and that he thought it would be best to concentrate all their efforts in Crosby's Hall.

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